XVII.—*On the Ornithology of Palestine.* Part VII.

By the Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM, M.A., F.L.S., C.M.Z.S.

(Plates VI. & VII.)

[Continued from 'The Ibis' for 1867, p. 371.]

FEW of the Finch-tribe have a wider lateral range than the Rock-Sparrow, *Petronia stulta* (Gm.), extending, as it does, from Madeira to Affghanistan. It is stated by Brehm to be a permanent resident in warmer climates; this, however, is not the case in Palestine, where it is never found in winter. It reappears in the early spring (the first specimen we obtained being on March 28), and immediately begins to select its nest-holes, hatching its young about the first week in May. It is very widely distributed, but only in the open rocky country. I never observed it either on the coast-plains, or in the Jordan valley, while along the central ridge of western Palestine it was very common, generally in small parties of six or seven. It is an unobtrusive and unattractive bird, wanting the liveliness of the House-Sparrow, and eluding observation by quietly hopping behind the stones and rocks, among which it loves to dwell. Its gracefully mottled plumage is admirably adapted for concealment, the very pale brown and dingy white harmonizing perfectly with the chalky rocks, while it seldom utters its chirp unless when suddenly alarmed. We often watched a party of these birds quietly hopping in loose order among the barren stony ridges, picking up hard seeds and beetles in silence, and carefully avoiding any piece of turf or vegetation which might render them conspicuous. The chirp is very like that of the House-Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), but louder and more plaintive. The Rock-Sparrow, so far as my own observation goes, always breeds down the sides of old wells, in company with the Little Owl (*Athene persica*). There were always two or three nests in the same well; and in the old dry wells near Bethany, and at St. Helena's Well, on the road to Jericho, we took forty-five eggs in two days. All the nests we subsequently found were hatched. The complement of eggs was five or six. They are very like the dark varieties of those of the

House-Sparrow, but larger, more closely speckled, some of them a dark brown, others of an umber-colour. All have a very fine polish, such as I have not noticed on the egg of any other species of the tribe. We found families of young birds fully fledged in the Lebanon and Hermon districts in June. The first plumage is of a russet hue, and without the characteristic yellow spot on the breast, but possesses the white bar at the extremity of the tail.

One day when we were encamped above Kulat-esh-Shukif, I was returning from a long tramp on the flat plain of Upper Galilee, without a solitary Partridge for supper in my bag, or anything more choice for the scalpel than a few Rock-Sparrows, Short-toed Larks, and Tawny Pipits, when I espied what looked like a hen Sparrow, dusting itself in the mule-path in front of me, uttering meanwhile a most Sparrow-like chirp. I was near our tent, and, by way of discharging my gun, I fired at it. Seeing the white bar on its tail as it fell, I took it for a young *Petronia stulta*, but soon discovered my mistake. We afterwards procured several others, but only on the bare plateau north of Hermon, and in Cœle Syria. One morning in riding across the arid plain of the Sahra, not far west of Damascus, we came on a neat compact nest in a very low bush, not two feet from the ground, containing four white eggs with a few black spots, exactly like a diminutive Golden Oriole's (*Oriolus galbula*). Completely puzzled as to the ownership of this pretty little domestic establishment, we thought it worth while to dismount and conceal ourselves in the neighbourhood till the proprietor should return. Soon the hen bird, cautiously hopping among the scrub, resumed her place on the nest. After watching her for a little while, we put her off, and secured her, as well as the sitting of four hard-set eggs. A few days afterwards I took another similar nest of five eggs in a bush on the bare hillside, near Zebdany. This style of egg, so strangely aberrant from the character of the rest of the family, is analogous to the exceptional egg of the North-American *Melospiza lincolni*, which lays a pure white egg, while all its congeners have eggs in the familiar Sparrow-style. But not only does the discovery of its nidification mark the distinct character of this desert bird;

its general form, and everything except its coloration, seems to me to separate it very decidedly from the genus *Petronia*. It seems to have been first described as such by Bonaparte (Consp. Av. i. p. 513), from a specimen named by Hemprich, and since that time to have been only noticed by Cabanis (Mus. Hein. i. p. 157). Its bill is very small, and, like that of *Euspiza*, with an incipient notch; while its form is slender, and its general colour, above and below, a uniform very light brown, unrelieved except by a half-obliterated white spot at the extremity of all the rectrices. I conceive that it is rather a desert-form of *Euspiza* than anything else. Its specific name is inappropriate, and marks no peculiarity. The specimen figured (Plate VI.) is a female; but the sexes are similar in plumage. I have dilated at some length on this bird, as its habits and nidification were quite unknown, and it appears to be a very marked and distinct desert-form.

Of other Finches, the Greenfinch, *Chlorospiza chloris* (L.) is a very common winter-visitant on the coasts, and abounds especially on Mount Carmel, and on any wooded hills, but is rare in the interior, and disappears in spring. Its place is then taken by the Syrian Greenfinch, *Chlorospiza chlorotica* (Licht.), which is rather an early arrival, abundant from the end of March in all the wooded districts, and especially among the olive-groves and gardens, where its habits and nidification are exactly those of our Greenfinch. It may at once be distinguished by its much smaller size—the whole length being one inch (and the wing half an inch) shorter than in the European bird,—and by the colours, which are much brighter—the head, breast, abdomen, and vent being of a pure and brilliant yellow. It is not found very high up on the mountains, nor in the Jordan Valley. In its variation from our species, it presents an interesting analogy to the *Chlorospiza sinica* (L.) of continental China, which varies similarly both in size and coloration from the insular *Chlorospiza kawarahiba* (Temm. and Schl.) of Japan.

The Goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*, Steph., is one of the most abundant of the Syrian avifauna, being found in every part of the country at all seasons of the year. The great variety of composite plants, some or other of which are always in seed, afford an unlimited supply of its favourite food. It breeds in equally large numbers by the Dead Sea and on the slopes of Hermon and Lebanon. Not so the pretty little Serin, *Serinus hortulanus*, Koch, which we found only in the winter season, in the little glens and wooded districts near the sea, and never inland. Near Beyrout it is very common, but it leaves for the north in March. *Serinus pusillus* (Pall.), I know only by a single specimen procured on the Lebanon near Beyrout; but my new species, *Serinus aurifrons* (P. Z. S. 1864, p. 447*), is rather plentiful in the higher regions both of Lebanon and Hermon, not descending, however, lower than 4000 feet above the sea, and a permanent resident. I believe that the *Serinus syriacus* of Bonaparte (Consp. Av. i. p. 523) may have been an immature specimen of this bird; but the description is vague, and in some respects incorrect. It bears no resemblance to *Serinus hortulanus*, except in the relative distribution of its coloration, and cannot possibly be mistaken for it. The bright golden-yellow forehead, light-coloured back, and uniform yellow of the under surface without any striation, as well as its greater size, mark it at once as distinct. The tail also is longer in proportion, 2·25 inches instead of 1·875; and the rectrices have all their outer webs yellow, and the inner broadly bordered with white.

Our first acquaintance with this pretty little bird was in the pear-orchards above Rashiey, on the north side of Hermon, where we were attracted by its clear and varied notes, which were new to us, long before we could detect the musician ensconced in the foliage. The same afternoon we obtained four more specimens; and Mr. Bartlett succeeded in cleverly entrapping a female on her nest. There is little difference between the sexes in plumage; the nest is by no means so neat as that of the Goldfinch, and shallower, rather like that of the Common Linnet; and the eggs are marked like those of the

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* *S.* corpore supra flavido, fusco striato; fronte, pileo, uropygio, scapularibus aureo-flavis, fronte præcipue aurea; corpore toto subtus flavescente, nec striato; collari flavissimo; remigibus nigris, flavo externe limbatis; scapularibus flavidis; rectricibus omnibus nigris, albido externe limbatis et dimidiatim interne albidis. Long. tota poll. 5·15, alæ 3, caudæ 2·6.

Goldfinch, but slightly larger. We afterwards met with this Serin breeding in June at the Cedars. The birds of the year have a rich russet hue, instead of yellow. The plate (Plate VII.) shows an adult male and a young bird.

In the same narrow limits occurs also *Carpodacus phœnicopterus,* Bp. It is not only local, but very scarce, yet unquestionably sedentary, concealing itself after the manner of our Bullfinch. We never could detect its nest, and very rarely caught a glimpse of it. It does not appear to descend as low as the villages of Lebanon, excepting in winter. Its desert-ally *Carpodacus githagineus* (Licht.) is not uncommon in the deserts near Beersheba; and in the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea I am certain I several times saw *Carpodacus sinaiticus* (Licht.), though I did not succeed in procuring it; nor have I any information to give respecting the nidification of either species, although I took the nest of the former in the Algerian Sahara.

Isolated and sedentary, a few pairs of the Snow-Finch, *Montifringilla nivalis* (L.), may always be seen on the snowy peaks of Hermon and Lebanon, never leaving the wintry heights,—a stranded relic, perhaps, of the glacial epoch, clinging to these southern mountain-tops, as it does, throughout the Old World, identical in species from the Pyrenees to the volcanos of Japan.

Lastly the Common Linnet, *Linota cannabina* (L.), consorts with the Snow-Finch in great numbers, in summer, building its nest on the ground in tufts of alpine plants on Hermon, where we found its eggs in June, but descending in winter to the hills of central Palestine, where it roams through the open country in large flocks as in England.

Before concluding these notes on the Passerine birds of Palestine, I must state that, on going through my collection recently in company with the Editor of this Journal, we were satisfied that the Calandra-Lark of Mount Hermon and Lebanon must be distinguished from the common Calandra of the Plains and of Southern Europe. It is smaller and more slender, with a very decided rufous tint on the whole of its plumage; but especially the outer rectrices are without any white, while in the true *Melanocorypha calandra* (L.) the outer tail-feathers are wholly white. But before describing the species as new, I am anxious to have an opportunity of examining Persian and Affghan specimens. De Filippi gives the Calandra as common in Persia (Viagg. Pers. p. 349).

Of the *Columbidæ, Columba palumbus* is spread in countless myriads over the wooded parts of the country in winter. Never, even in the lowlands of Scotland, have I seen such flights as cover the forests of Gilead at that season. The flights of Passenger-Pigeons in America alone can compare with them. The fellahin villagers of Gilead adopt a cruel yet simple device by which large numbers of Ring-Doves are taken in the season of migration. A bird is snared, its eyelids sewn up with thread, and then it is tied to a perch, and placed on a tree, where the spectacle of the captive vainly flapping its wings attracts a continuous crowd of its fellows, many of whom fall victims to the weapons of the fowlers, who are in ambush close by. It would be inexplicable how such multitudes of Pigeons can find a living in a comparatively uncultivated country, did we not know that all the *Columbidæ* feed greedily on the foliage of any species of leguminous plants, and that the clovers and *Astragali* are the characteristic flora of this country, coming into leaf in winter, and withering in April and May, by which time all the Ring-Doves have left. Indeed I doubt whether any remain so late as May, though possibly a few linger in Carmel and the higher grounds near the coast. Of the other Pigeons, *Columba œnas* occurs, but the suitable localities are few and far between. We never obtained it in this expedition, though I did so in 1858. *Columba livia*, on the contrary, is extremely abundant on the coast and highlands west of Jordan. My specimens can in no way be distinguished from those from the Orkney Islands. But inland and in the Jordan valley its place is taken by the allied species *Columba schimperi*, Bp. I am at a loss to discriminate this bird from the description of *Columba turricola*, Bp., from South Italy and Persia, "à croupion clair, gris-bleu, mais jamais blanc"*; while of *C. schimperi* he says "plus forte et plus blanchâtre que la commune *C. livia*." Now all my

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* Coup d'œil sur l'ordre des Pigeons (Extrait des Comptes Rendus, xxxix. et xl.). Paris: 1855, p. 23.

Palestine specimens are decidedly smaller than *C. livia*; and so are all those of this species I have seen from Egypt, and they are not a few. Perhaps *C. turricola* and *C. schimperi* are after all identical. Bonaparte lays the greatest stress upon the character and wildness of the former as separating it from *C. livia*. There is, however, no doubt of the distinctness of the bird of the Jordan valley from our common Rock-Dove. Its ashy rump and the lighter hue of the lower parts separate it at a glance. The myriads of these birds are beyond computation, far exceeding even the clouds of domestic Pigeons. The wadys, with precipitous cliffs of soft limestone, honeycombed in all directions by caves and fissures, are admirably adapted for them. Several of these gorges are named from them "Wady Hamam," *i. e.* Ravine of Pigeons. One of the most remarkable is the Wady Hamam opening on the plain of Gennesaret, where are the famed robbers' caves, the scene of our principal bird-nesting exploits, inhabited by thousands of *C. schimperi*, whose swift flight and roosting-places far in the fissures secure them from the attacks of the many Hawks which share the caverns with them. They likewise swarm in the ravine of the Kelt, in the sides of Mount Quarantania, by Jericho, and, above all, in the cliffs which shut in the Arnon and the Zerka, in Moab, where their abundance is alluded to by the prophet Jeremiah. So secure are their nesting-places, that we never took more than half a dozen sittings of eggs, though we saw hundreds of nesting-holes; but their turns and twistings rendered even the device of a stick and a spoon unavailing.

No birds better illustrate the geographical position of Palestine than the Turtle-Doves. Here we find three species—one European, one Ethiopian, and one Indian (*Turtur auritus, T. senegalensis*, and *T. risorius*)—all meeting and living together. Of these, *T. auritus* is by far the most abundant, but only in spring and summer, returning about the end of March, and suddenly overspreading every part of the country, highland and lowland alike. *T. senegalensis*, on the contrary, is a permanent resident, not increasing its number by migration, confined chiefly to the neighbourhood of the Dead Sea and the lower Jordan, but residing throughout the year even in the courtyards of houses in Jerusalem and in the Temple-area, where, from its tame and confiding habits, it appears to be semidomesticated. *T. risorius,* the Indian Collared Turtle, perhaps the handsomest as well as the largest of the group, is also a permanent resident round the Dead Sea, but only in small numbers in winter, when it is shy and wary. In spring its numbers are largely increased, and it spreads itself through the greater part of the country, up to Mount Tabor, and breeds everywhere in trees and bushes, generally living in small flocks of eight or twelve together. According to Dr. Jerdon this gregarious habit has also been noticed in India (B. Ind. ii. p. 482). *T. risorius* has lately been obtained at Constantinople, its extreme westernmost range, by Mr. E. C. Taylor (Ibis, 1864, p. 410) and others. As it has not yet been noticed in Africa*, it is a curious speculation whence its numbers in Syria are recruited in spring. The note of all these species is very distinct. That of *T. senegalensis* is a low monotonous "coo" quickly and softly repeated, while *T. risorius* has a clear anapæstic note "coo-coo cōō." There is no difference in the nidification of any of the three species.

The game-birds of Palestine are numerous both in species and individuals, though Hawks are many, and game-preservers none. On the Sand-Grouse I have nothing to add to our previous stock of knowledge. They were too wild in winter to give us any opportunity of studying their habits, as I had done in the Sahara; and in the spring we were far from their haunts. There are at least four species to be noticed, and all of them very numerous. They resort to the barren plains, everywhere irrespective of elevation, from the Arabah up to the high plateau above Damascus. The Palestine species are *Pterocles exustus, P. senegalensis, P. arenarius,* and *P. alchata,* to which I believe further research might add others, although no Scythian invasion appears to have reached Palestine. So numerous are the Sand-Grouse in spring between Damascus and

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* [We take this opportunity of mentioning that we have been informed by Mr. Edward Newton that the insertion of the name of this species among those seen by him between Malta and Alexandria (Ibis, 1859, p. 462) was an error of transcription. The bird seen by him on that occasion was *T. auritus*.—Ed.]

Palmyra, that a party of our friends lived for several days on their eggs, but were little enough of oologists not to preserve a single shell, much less a skin to decide the species!

The Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) which once I had the pleasure of seeing wild and indigenous near Ephesus, does not appear to be known in Syria; but the Francolin, *Francolinus vulgaris*, Steph., is still there to tempt our noble President to continue his researches yet further east. But if he wishes for a large bag, he needs to have his dogs, unless he descends to the unsportsmanlike device of one of our party, concealing himself in a bush, imitating its peculiar call, and "potting" the unwary runners from his ambush. The Francolin is very abundant on the plain of Gennesaret, where the coveys conceal themselves among the thickets of Jujubes (*Zizyphus*), especially near water. We also frequently heard and sometimes saw it on the plains of Acre and Huleh, and in the lower grounds of Esdraelon, near the Jordan. But it never voluntarily leaves its cover. Its flight is heavy, rather like that of a Grouse; and it is perhaps the easiest of all game-birds to shoot on the wing. There were seldom more than three or four together; but I have frequently found half a dozen parties within call of each other. The cock bird begins to call from the middle of a grass-field at the early dawn, and the cry is taken up and answered on all sides in an instant. It is a very peculiar note, never forgotten when once heard, something like "chuk, chuk, tee-tee-tor." The nest is very difficult to find, and I never succeeded in discovering it myself; but some of our Arabs once brought in a sitting of eggs, all of which they succeeded in smashing as they carried them in their cloaks. The eggs are intermediate in size between those of the Common Pheasant and the Grey Partridge, and precisely of the same colour, but rather coarser in grain. They appear very rare in collections, and none of our Arabs knew them. The plumage of the cock shows beautifully on the wing, its black feathers with their white spots being very conspicuous. It is perhaps the very best eating of all game-birds, not excepting the Red Grouse; and its introduction to the marshy lands of the south of England might, I feel certain, be advantageously attempted by the Acclimatization Society; for it shows no disposition to wander far from its ordinary haunts.

Of other *Perdicinæ, Caccabis saxatilis* is *the* game-bird of the country. Notwithstanding that it is left in the position of the "unprotected female," reft of the care of gamekeepers, to the ruthless wooing of every species of Hawk and Falcon, the hillsides of Palestine can yet afford goodly sport; and he must be a very indifferent sportsman who cannot anywhere secure a plentiful dinner in the course of his morning ramble. I feel quite satisfied of the distinctness of the Syrian bird from that of Greece, at least as a race. Of the scores which passed through my hands I never met with one which had not the throat more or less rufous, like the Indian *Caccabis chukar*, while the black gorget below is very much wider than in the Greek or Indian birds. Now the narrowness of this black collar is given, and correctly, as one of the two distinctive marks which separate *Caccabis chukar* from *C. græca*. But here we have a bird, running rather larger than *C. chukar*, and even than *C. græca*, with the rufous throat of the former, and with the black gorget extending sometimes to more than an inch in diameter, while in the Greek bird it is only a quarter to half an inch, and in the Indian only a very narrow line of about a quarter of an inch. The crown of the head, too, is of a very light ash-colour, instead of deep brown as in the others. Besides, out of a vast series of eggs of the true *C. græca* collected by Mr. Simpson in Greece and the Dobrudscha, all are very nearly white or cream-colour, and only rarely with the faintest trace of freckles. Of upwards of five hundred eggs collected by us in Palestine, not one at all resembled them. All had the russet ground-colour of the egg of our Redleg (*Caccabis rufa*), and most of them were as profusely freckled, though the freckles are generally smaller and finer. The eggs run smaller than those of either our Redleg or the Barbary Partridge (*Caccabis petrosa*), which latter, though the smallest of the group, lays the largest egg; whilst the Greek, the largest of all, lays the smallest. I perceive no difference between the Syrian eggs and those of *C. chukar*, from India. Birds shot by me in Asia Minor and Crete agree with the Syrian instead of the Greek bird. I should propose, therefore, if it be possible, to restrict the name *C. græca* to the continental Greek form, and to assign *Caccabis saxatilis* (Bechst.) to the Syrian. It is as truly a rock-haunter as the others. We never found it on the plains, and it lays its eggs under bushes on the hillsides. I have not been able to compare either the egg or skin of Swiss specimens.

Much more restricted in its range is the beautiful little *Ammoperdix heyi* (Temm.), a *Caccabis* in miniature, of which the only other species known is *A. bonhami* from India. This lovely little bird, smaller than the Grey Partridge, abounds in the rocks near the Dead Sea, but is never found more than a few miles from that lake, though common in Arabia Petræa. It runs in large coveys, and is flushed with difficulty, as the birds have a habit of separating and concealing themselves behind stones without rising; but when once started, it has a vigorous flight. It has a habit, singular for a Partridge, of laying its eggs in holes and fissures of the rocks. These are of a very delicate creamy-pink, wholly unspotted, and glossy, and when fresh are, I think, the most beautiful of all Partridges' eggs. In shape they are more elongated, and in colour richer than those of *A. bonhami.* I once found a nest in a deep hole in the side of a cliff containing twenty-seven eggs, sixteen of which were of the preceding year and addled, the others being quite fresh. It was amusing to watch these little birds, scarcely distinguishable in colour from the rocks among which they ran, scrambling up the cliffs, working their heads from side to side, as if to balance themselves. The savour of his flesh is not equal to the beauty of his plumage, for it is as dry as the rocks he inhabits; and, unlike the species of the genus *Caccabis,* there is a great difference between the livery of the sexes. In both, the legs are lemon-yellow, and the bill a rich bright orange; but the plumage of the female is sand-coloured, uniformly mottled, but lighter on the under surface; while the male is darker on the head, reddish sand-coloured on the back and breast, mottled on the rump and tail, with rich black and chestnut streaks (not transverse bars) on the flanks and belly, and he wants the spur on the tarsus. These differences seem quite enough to separate the genus *Ammoperdix* from *Caccabis.*

The Quail, *Coturnix communis*, is the only other Gallinaceous bird that came under our notice. A few pairs might be found here and there throughout the winter; but in March they returned from the south by myriads in a single night, and remained in all the open plains, marshes, and cornfields.

[To be continued.]

XVIII.—*Corrections of, and additions to, the Catalogue of the Raptorial Birds of the Malay Archipelago**. By ALFRED R. WALLACE, F.Z.S. &c.

I AM indebted to Mr. J. H. Gurney for calling my attention to an important omission and error in the above-mentioned list. I have placed under *Spizaetus cirrhatus*, as a synonym, *Nisaetus alboniger*, Blyth, quite overlooking the plate in Part 15 of Mr. Gould's 'Birds of Asia,' from specimens in the Norwich Museum which show it to be a distinct species. I also describe and figure as new *Spizaetus nanus*, which may probably be the young of *S. alboniger*, although it presents several curious differences. Mr. Gurney kindly sent for the two specimens from Norwich to compare with my bird. The brown individual (figured by Mr. Gould on the same plate) is undoubtedly the same as mine; but they both differ from *S. alboniger* in the smaller feet (the inner, middle, and hind toes and claws being especially shorter and slenderer), and in the larger amount of feathering of the middle toe. We then proceeded to the British Museum and found two specimens said to be from Borneo:—one closely agreeing with *S. alboniger*; the other corresponding in the foot-characters with my *S. nanus*, but approximating somewhat in size and plumage to *S. alboniger*. This latter bird is the one named *S. borneonensis* in Mr. G. R. Gray's List of *Accipitres*, but not described. I cannot, therefore, decide whether the three smaller and brown-plumaged specimens (*S. nanus*) are identical with the two larger black-and-white birds, which are decidedly *S. alboniger*; and Mr. Gurney agrees with me that the case is still a doubtful one.

The following corrections require to be made to my catalogue.

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* *Suprà*, pp. 1–27.

P. 7. After Accipiter rhodogaster, add

Accipiter stevensoni, Gurney, Ibis, 1863, p. 447, pl. xi.

Hab. China, Singapore, Java.

I had overlooked this, from its being headed "Description of a new Hawk from China."

P. 13. Spizaetus cirrhatus, omit "*Nisaetus alboniger*, Blyth" &c. from among the synonyms.

P. 14. After Spizaetus kieneri, add

Spizaetus philippensis, Gurney, in Gould's 'Birds of Asia,' pt. 15.

Hab. Philippine Islands.

Spizaetus alboniger (Blyth), Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1845, vol. xiv. p. 173; Gould, 'Birds of Asia,' pt. 15, pl.

Hab. Malacca, Borneo.

P. 14. After Spizaetus nanus, add:—On comparing this with specimens in the Norwich and British Museums, I think it may be the immature state of *S. alboniger*, although it differs so remarkably from that species.

I am informed that there are several species from the Philippine Islands in the Norwich Museum not included in my list, which only professes to give published species in addition to those in my own collection. It is much to be wished that some competent ornithologist would draw up a list of the birds of the Philippine Islands from an examination of the specimens in the principal European and American museums.

XIX.—*Notices of Recent Ornithological Publications.*

1. English.

During the past year Mr. Gould has displayed more than his wonted activity. Besides the usual two parts of the 'Birds of Great Britain,' and the single part of the 'Birds of Asia,' he has brought out another portion of the Supplement to the 'Birds of Australia [*].' The species depicted in these several publications are as follows:—

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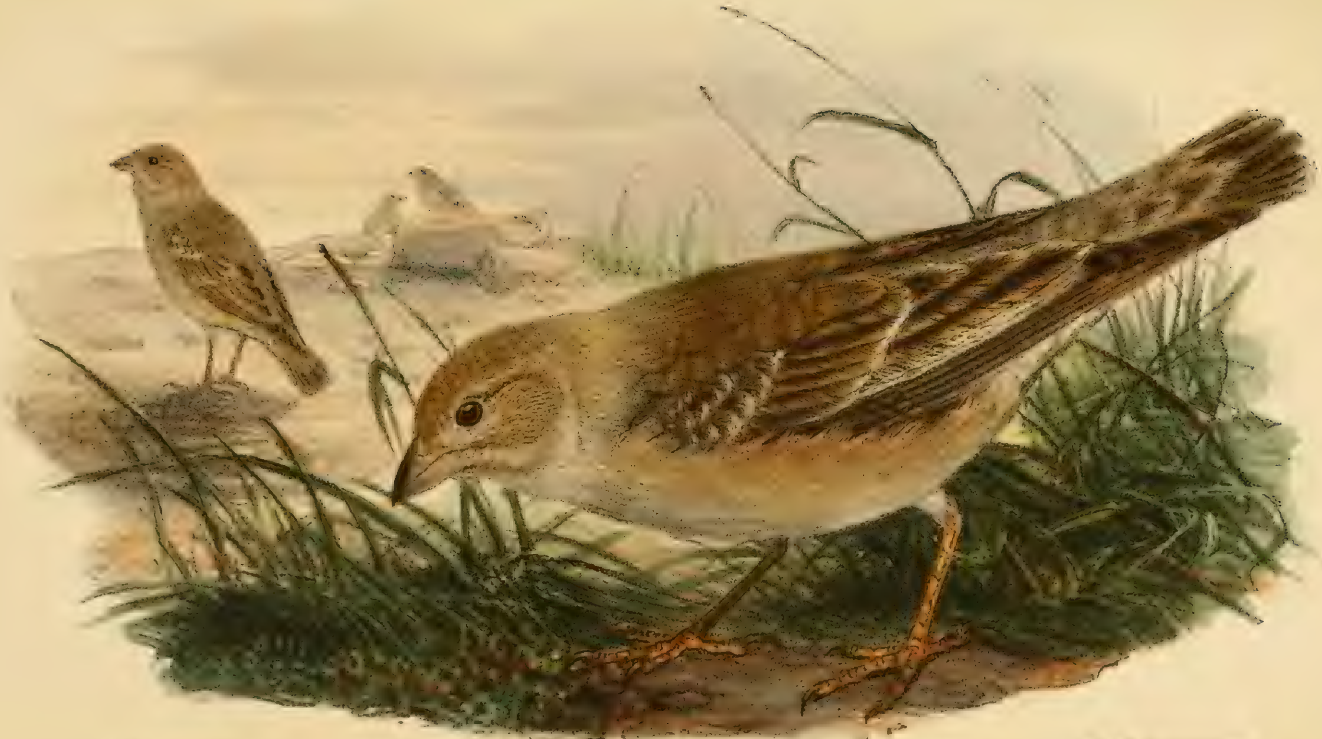
[*] The preceding part (the third) of this 'Supplement' was published in 1859 (*Cf.* Ibis, 1859, pp. 454, 455).

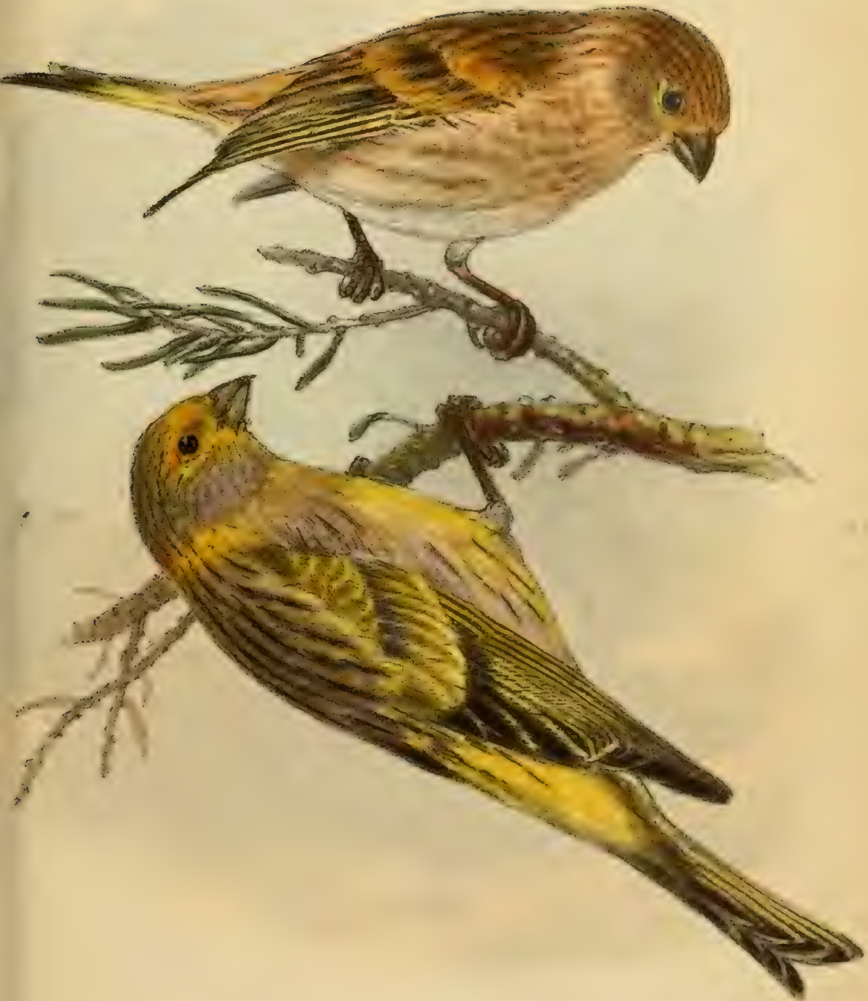


J. Wolf del.

M.&N. Hanhart imp.

PETRONIA BRACHYDACTYLA

Ibis 1869 Pl. VII



del^t M. & N. Hanhart imp.

SERINUS AURIFRONS